THE KNIGHT IN SILVER MAIL

She left the needle in the rose And put her broidery by. And leaning from her casement tall She heard the owlets cry.

The purple sky was thick with stars, And in the moonlight pale She saw come riding from the wood A knight in silver mail.

His plume was like the snowy four That wreathes the roaring tide. The glory of his golden locks His helmet could not hide. She took the fily from her breast (Like hers, its beauty frail). And dropped it as he rode beneath-

The knight in silver mail. About her gown of crimson silk She drew a mantle dark-She saw the stately eastle towers Uprising from the park, And on the lake the mated swags. Asleep in shadow, sail, But left it all to fellow him,

The knight in silver mail. "Oh, I would see thy face, my love, Oh, I would see thy face!
Why dost thou keep thy visor down? It is a lonely place. His voice was like the hollow reeds

That rustle in the gale: "Tis lonelier in my castle," said The knight in silver mail.

He let his steel go riderless, He took her by the hand And led her over brake and brian Into a lonesome land.

"Oh, are they heads ones all a-row That glimmer in the vale?"
"My castle walls are white," replied The knight in silver mail. So close unto thy castle doors

Why buriest thou the dead?" 'For ten long years I've slept with them; Ah, welcome home!" he said. He clasped her dainty waist around, And in the moonlight ra'e Upraised his visor, and she saw The knight in silver mail.

At dawn her father's men-at-arms Went searching everywhere, And found her with the churchyard dews

And lo: a sight to make the best And bravest of them quail: Beside her in the tangled grass

### SELENI.

shining down in Silver City, Seleni and her father came slowly into town. There was snow still in the mountains—many feet of snow-but it had melted in the valley, and the wooden pavements of the little mining camp we'e as dry as though it

Over in Hallelu ah Gulch a great strike had been made, and numbers of prospectors thronged the streets and stood in groups on every corner. One rough miner turned and looked after Seleni and her father and the old hand-

cried. "Just look at the organ grinder come to town "Give us a toot, old man!" called out

a second miner.
"Let him alone, boys," said a third.

Seleni led her father down the narrow street, and piloted him safely through the noisy crowd. As she turned a corner she spied an unpretending res-

she paused before the open door. 'We'll go in an' git some dinner, dad;

I'm fearful hungry."
She led her father to one of the small

She led her father to one of the small tables and slipped the organ from his back. Then she drew an old bandana handkerchief from her pocket and unlied one corner. A little roll of nickels tied one corner. A little roll of nickels dropped out on the table.

the coins.
"Lots," said Seleni, shortly. She hastily ted up the money, and going to the counter, ordered dinner for her father, and for herself only a bowl

of mush and milk. "I was pretty near starved," said the

said Se eni.

wooden chair. Two miners near by looked up admiringly. Teleni's eyes were large and black, as had been those of her Italian mother, who had died when she was born. Heavy braids of blue-black hair were wound around her head, and her cheeks and lips were crimson. Her dinner, and leaved back in the stif,

and shabby. She wore a blanket shawl around her slender shoulders. we?" said her father, rising and taking

the organ on his back.
Seleni paid the restaurant keeper, and tied up her few nickels that remained. Then she took her father's arm and led him to the corner of the street.

Her father patiently began to turu the crank of the old organ. Seleni stood beside him and eagerly scanned the faces dollar dropped into her lap.

The next April Seleni and her father the next Apr of the passers-by. Few seemed to think the music was worth paying for. A lady carelessly tossed a quarter toward them. But their supper and a night's lodging

were to be paid for and very few nickels were left in the bandana hankerchief. It grew late at last. The organ grinder had now played through all h "You are tired, dad," said Seleni, as her father paused. "We'll go and find a

"We don't want no supper, do we, Seleni? We had such a hearty dinner."

"Yes, dad," said Seleni, faintly.
"And it was late, too," added the old an. "It must ha' been most 1 o'clock."
"Be you hungry, dad," askel Se'eni,

anxiously looking into his face.
"Not a mite," answered her father,
very cheerfully. "And s'pose I play a very cheerfully. "And s'pose I play a

They turned a corner and found themselves on a side street in a quiet neighborhood. There were lace curtains at the windows of some of the small cabins. An open door gave a glimpse of a bright

Brussels carpet. Brussels carpet.

Suddenly a young girl appeared at a window and, raising the sash, very care-

lessly tossed out into the street a beauthe ady, who was young and had fair This much she remembered al-The bouquet rolled to the young girl's fest, then stopped. She stooped after her as he leaned lightly on his carefully regulated dropping.—Beience pick.

only a little faded; some of the roses A month later a priest at Silver City were quite fresh and fragant. It must married them, have been a beautiful bouquet once. Seleni was

It was near 7 o'clock. Seleni and her but a poor prospector, with only his father had paused before a large hotel. The piazza in front was clowded with One evening during the winter Seleni's white forchead. Seleni did not know how pretty she was and wondered why "What is it." asked Seleni, quickly.

coat was quite as shabby as the one Sel-eni's father wore. He stood in front of the organ with h s hands in his pockets. For a few moments he did not speak, but seemed to be listening to the music. And then his eyes fell on the flowers. "Where did you git 'em?" he asked

suddenly.

"Let me see 'em."

Seleni drew back hastily. "l'ay for 'em first. I'll sell 'em cheap," she said.

He thrust his hand still deeper into St. Louis Star Sayings. his pocket, then tossed a silver dollar on the top of the old organ. Then he took the flowers, and studied them intently as he turned the bouquet around. "Tell me where you got 'em," he asked

pleadingly.
"Found 'em." Seleni said again. lady threw 'em out the winder.

The young man said something under his breath, then turned and walked away.

Seleni had seen the color come to his face, and a hurt look in his eyes. As she looked after him he gave the bouquet a looked after him he gave the looked after him h lady threw 'em out the winder.'

The little parlor of Mrs. Murphy's lodging house was crowded with lodgers that evening. Eleni left her father scated contentedly in a corner and stole scated contentedly from those was crowded with lodgers that evening. Eleni left her father scated contentedly in a corner and stole scated contentedly in a corner and stole spilled across the trail, then he's gone; spilled across the trail, then he's gone; she felt suffocated in a close room.

Some one sat on the lower step with his head resting on his hands. He looked up and saw Seleni as she stood besitatingly in the dearway.

hesitatingly in the doorway.
"Don't be afraid," he said, kindly. It was the young man who had bought the flowers. Scleni sank down on the steps and drew herold blanket more closely around

doors," said Seleni.
"Where do you say you found the 'A young lady throwed 'em out. She

had yeller hair. It was a house with white curtains at the winders. I didn't. set no price on the flowers. You needn't This 'ere's a city, now, boys." he have paid me so much for 'em. "I don't complain of the price; they cost me a pile to begin with."

"Did you give 'em to her:" "Yes: more fool, too." "They were faded some," remarked

Seleni, consolingly.
"Yes," he said bitterly. "She had

'em twelve hours."

His head dropped on his hands again. "I wouldn't care," said Seleni, softly. "Dinner 50 cents," the sign read, and leyes were soft with sympathy; sn

looked so fair in the moonlight. "llow old be you?" he asked.

deventeen. "And you travel round with your

"Can you write?" looking engerly into

to get a letter writ." "Will you, now?"

"Yes," eagerly.
The young fellow sprang up.
"Come on into the kitchen, then;

calmly taking a sip of milk.

"And the tomatoes, and the rice puddin," added her father.

"Yes, dad, but don't stop to talk."

"Tell her I love her; tell her I'm goin'

A bright color had come to the youn her cheeks and lips were crimson. Her old straw hat was tied down with a faded man's cheeks. His hair was light, almost golden-just the color of the young lady's, Scieni thought. She glanced do n at the letter. Would "Darling ound her slender shoulders.

"We've had a splendid dinner, hain't ce?" said her father, rising and taking "Got done?" said her friend. "Pil

take it over to the postolice."

He scaled the envelope carefully and put it tenserly in his pocket. Then he

held out his bronzed hand. " ood-by. I'm much obliged to you.

"We'll stop and play here, dad."
Her father patiently began to turn the good luck."

Red Mountain on their way to but she looked much the same. Her dress was still shibby, and a forlorn felt hat replaced the old black straw. But her lips and checks were crimson with exercise and health. As they came into view of the town they passed a group of miners who were out prospecting. One of them shaded his eyes with his hands and looked steadily at Scieni.

"Give us a tune" he called out to the

organ-grinder, and the old man obediset down his organ and began to turn the crank.

Then the young miner came slowly to-ward Seleni and held out his hand. The girl knew him at a glance, and her black eyes grew bright with pleasure. I didn't get no answer," he whis-

gladness came to her eyes. "Hain't you seen her?" she asked.

"No," answered the young man; "she doesn't live here no more "I'm very sorry," said the girl; "I writ it plain.

"Twasn't you fault." Then he looke lat her admiringly

Seleni was very happy in her new Why did the young lady throw it away so soon?

Section was very happy approximately and the cabin windows, for her husband was

men. Some of them gazed at the grit husband came home, and as he scated who sto d so patiently beside the old himself by the stove, drew a yellow enorgan. Her hat had slipped back and velope from his pocket. It was old and her black hair lay in rings on her smooth, worn by much handling, and bore numer-

how pretty she was and wondered why the men stared at her so. She knew that she was tired and hangry. She wished some one would toss them some money.

A young man came down the steps. He wore a blue flanuel shirt, and his continued not present the steps. The start is the start of the start

Feleni took the letter and tore open the envelope. There were only a few lines.

It began "Parling Jim" and was signed "Your own 1 i zie." It stated that the writer would marry him at any

"Found 'em," answered Selivi, quite as Seleni grew deadly white.

He came a step nearer, and held out shis hand.

But her hysband the selection her hand.

But her hysband the selection her hand. "Don't look so!" er'ed her husband,

around her. "I'm glad I d'dn't get it!" he cried. "Don't you know I love you best? No-body can't take your place now."—

### The Gentle Bloodhound.

"There's a great deal of nonsense in the Northerner's abhorrence of the bloodhound," said a Southern gentleman to a New York Telegram reporter. "He's not at all a ferocious animal. There is really no difference between him and the

toss, and it fell in the maddy street, only to be crushed the next instant by the wheels of a pass ng wagon.

"Haint there enough money yet?" asked her father, touching her arm.

"Yes, dad," she answered. "We'll go and get some supper, and then we'll find a place to sleep."

of that breed is tall and large, larger than the fox hound, broad chested, and utters a deep bay. He has a good, what might be called a dignified, face. He's tremendously slow in chase (even a good walker can keep up with him if the run is long), but his scent is something wonderful. He'il follow a trail twelve or a place to sleep."

quietly out at the front door. She was so accustomed to being out of doors that off. It is from this, and the fact that he

"The Talbot used to be trained on the English and Scottish borders to pursue cattle thieves and other maranders. These sleuth-hounds, as they were called there, are still kept in some of the big deer parks in the north of England.

her.

"It's cold out here," said the young man. "Mebbe you'd better go in."

"I haint cold; I'm most always out"I haint cold; I'm most always outand is, perhaps, found among the packs used in following escaped convicts. It is not a bloodhound, however, but a cross of mastill and bulldog. ing is poor beside that of the true blood-hound; it is good for nothing but to hunt men, and is heree and bloodthirsty. The Spaniards trained it in the first place to hunt Indians, and afterward followed runaway slaves with it. It has stolen the bloodhound's name and given them its

reputation.
"The big Russian greyhound, which has a cross of bulldog, can be taught to follow men like a bloodhound,"

Mammoths in Siberian Glaciers It must not be supposed that our own The young man glanced at her. Seleni's elephant is in any way a degenerate decontrary, says a writer in the Cornhill the great Siberian beast was in many re spects a more advanced and specialized overspread the whole temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and North America be Got enough, Seleni?" asked her her pretty face.

"Considerable—I was to public school In his northern home he retained or reduced the heiry covering which the His quick ears had caught the click of once," answered Seleni.

"I hain't got no edication, and I want elephant lost in India or Africa, and he took kindly enough to the cold weather which preceded the advent of the glac al epoch. In short, he was rather an elder brother of the elephant than in any sense

a direct ancestor.
Other mammoths have since been found beef with a good relish. "H'aint the meatreal good, Seleni."

"Bet your life!" answered Seleni, calmly taking a sip of milk.

"And the towarders and the searce of milk."

"And the towarders are all there's nobody there."

in the Siberian tundra, buried where they sank in up to their necks among the soft slush, and preserved ever since, partly like tinned meats by the exclusion of the that was scarcely more than a shed. The "'es," said seleni, and in a very who, steaming in a small cutter up the special soon finished her own simple cramped hand she wrote the two words. Indigirka River, saw, during a food, to Indigirka River, saw, during a flood, to his immense delight, a real wrinkled old woman in a mountain vil-lage who recognizes in the fresh corpse of a young man just brought down among the ice of a glacier to the point where it melts into an Alpine torrent the features of her lover, lost half a cen tury before in the yawning mouth of deep crevasse. But what is half a cen-tury of iced humanity to a hundred

thousand years of preserved mammoth; Sandstorm in the Red Sea.

The steamer Glenshiel, which has ar other Eastern ports with a cargo of 70,000 packages, or 5200 tons, of tea, reports a curious experience which she encountered in the Red Sea, but which is by no means unknown to voyagers in those waters. Her log says that on leaving the Perin Islands the atmosphere was so crowded with sand-dust that it was necessary to run at a low rate of sandstorm of such violence was experienced that the greatest difficulty wa found in making any headway at all. The sand sifted like time snow through The sand sifted like fine snow through every crevice, filled every dish of food, and covered everything with a gritty coating. At the same time its clouds coating. At the same time its clouds were so thick and impenetrable that one could not see two ship lengths ahead of This state of things lasted for eight hours, but Suc: was reached at length, and the vessel arrived at Port Said next morning. New York Times.

## A No seless Clock.

A curiously considerate invention has been produced by a Frenchman in the shape of a noiseless clock, for use more especially in sick rooms. In place of the usual pendulum, the hands are set in motion by the unrolling of a chain, the ing in a tank of fluid. This fluid escapes at a uniform rate, and can be utilized to Then he looked at her admiringly.

"Spose I come to ee you to night?"

The old organ grinder took up his burden again, and as they moved away Seleni smiled over her shoulder at the young man with fair hair, who looked with the same displace by combustion, at other times by his carefully regulated, drowing displace to the same displace by combustion, at other times by

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

A premature explosion of a blast in a tun-nel on the Montana Central Ruilway killed ten men and seriously injured five. Secret Service officers have discovered a large number of counterfeit silver dollars and quarters in circulation in New York

W. H. Rusmussen was instantly killed near Salt Lake, Utah, by the earth giving way beneath him while standing on the brink of a precipice in the Rockies.

A locomotive on the Zanosville and Ohio River Railroad jumped the track near Har-mon, and Eugineer Frank Hamilton and Fireman S. S. Cook were fatally injured.

The steelings of Joseph Breed, the assistant cashier of the Hartford National Bank who recently committed suicide, will reach \$108,500, instend of \$22,000 as first reported. The annual convention of the liquor distillers, representing one hundred and fifty millions of inverted capital, began in New York city. The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in Pittsburg was laid with grand ceremonies, participated in by prominent members of the fraternity.

I. Trimble Quigley's' morocco factories in Willmington, Del., were burned; loss \$30,000. Two blocks of buildings burned in San Francisco, Cal: loss estimated at \$1,250,000. In a quarrel about a dog, Robert Oley shot George Taber dead in Mercer county, W.

The safe at the postoflice at Wyoming, O., was blown open and \$400 worth of stamps

James Dillworth, aged seventy-eight years, committed suicide by hanging himself in

Atlanta is making an effort to secure next national encampment of the Gramy of the Republic.

Army of the Republic.

Wilbur W. Carter, of Syracuse, N. Y.,
despondent over the loss of his wife, also
ended his life by strangulation.

A freight train dashed into the John Robinson Circus train, fifty miles from Cincinnati. Four men were killed an 1 eight:en

The government sloop-of-war Antietam, which though never finished cost \$821,481, has been sold for old fron to C. H. Gregory, of Long Island, for \$6,700. Win. A. Drown & Co., umbrella manufacturers, of Philadelphia, made an assignment. Liabilities \$144,000. Two hundred and fifty hands thrown out of employment. A freight locomotive was thrown from the track of the Long Branch division of the Central Railroad in Elizabeth, N. J., and Fireman J B Vannessdale was nearly scald-

line and branches, with the exception of the Waco branch, were sold at public sale by the receiver at Galveston, Texas, for \$10,380,000 to Fred P. Olcott, president of the New York Central Trust Company.

Andrew Zintel and Annie Hans, with whom Zintel's son agod twenty and the property of the property

Andrew Zintel and Annie Haas, with whom Zintel's son, aged twenty-one years, has been intimate, fell from the third story wooden porch at the Zintel home in New York city, and both received fatal injuries. The father was enraged at the woman, charging her with leading his son astray, and was trying to throw her from the porch when both went down together.

Sixty miles of engas have been expect the

Sixty miles of ranges have been swept by prairie fires in Montana. Two thousand men are thrown out of 'em-Hank Farris, of Greenwood, Ky., shot and instantly killed Thomas Young.

Augusta, Ga., is flooded, the Savannah river having overflowed its banks and doing great damage. Sitting Bull is in a rage about the reports that he has signed the treaty. But few of the chiefs favor the treaty. By the fall of a trestle on the Huntington Railroad, near Newport, Ky., John Cona-way and Samuel Singee were killed.

Mrs. Dr. Waters, of Bloomington, Ill., was killed by the accidental discharge of a re-volver in the hands of her adopted son. Henry Risley, of Herkimer county, N. Y., is wanted for a brutal and inhuman assault upon his twelve-year-old daughter.

Wm. P. Emory, of Flemington, N. J., aged seventy eight years, committed suicide, caused by sorrow over the death of his wife.

J. Colby Drew, of Lynn, Mass., gave himself up to the authorities, confessing that he had forged notes for \$18,000 on his employer, W. F. Monroe. Miles Flynn, six:y-two years old, in a

drunken quarrel with his son at their home in New York was fatally stabbed by the boy, who is but nineteen years old.

The Episcopal ministers of Chicago had a the Brise par immisers of chicago and a lively discussion over how to remedy what they called the evils of that city, being gov-erned principally by foreign-born citizens.

New Hampshire ponds are covered with The frost did great damage in New Eng-

at her home in Glasgow, Fa. Thieves attempted to blow up the postoffice at Cutler, Ind., with dynamite

Seventy-seven new cases and eight deaths from yellow fever at Jacksonville, Fin. The postoffice at Newton, N.J., was broken ken into and robbed of 1,200 worth of stamps There were 194 business failures in the United States and 30 in Canada the past week. An attempt has been made to steal the re Mrs. F. W. Anderson was struck by a railroad train and instantly killed near Den-

A boiler in a brick yard in Herkimer county, N. Y., exploded, killing Alfred Key-ser and Arthur Leavitt.

Fire did considerable damage to the Yueng ling Brewery, at Pottsville, Pa., and John Adler, a workmen was badly burned Thomas Carlisie's house near Milford, Del. was burned, and William Hopkins, aged fifty years and a little girl perished

James Bath, a plumber, while at work in the Park Avenue Hotel, New York city, was caught in the elevator and crushed to death. Five hundred colored longshoremen on a strike at Fernandina, Fla., mobbed the new men put to work, and the Governor ordered out several companies of state troops to put down the riot, which they soon succeeded in

## FELL DOWN A PRECIPICE.

istrict school at Richfield, Utah, and Henry Hague, of Elsinore, while on a pleasure trip in Monroe Canon, were rolling stones down act of rolling a boulder the earth gave way beneath him and he fell from a precipice fifty feet high and was instantly killed. he went down he struck on a jutting crag and his throat was cut and the flesh torn from his cheek. His body was frightfully mangled and nearly all the ton's were broken.

## MARKETS.

BALTIMORE—Flour—City Mills, extra, \$3.40
a\$3.90; Wheat—Southern Fultz, \$1.00a1.01;
Corn—Southern White, Finits, Yellow 54
56 ets.; Oats—Southern and Pen sylvania
32a34ets.; Rye—lar dand and Pennsylvania
ition \$1100. Straw-Wheat, 7.00a85.00; Butter,
Eastern Creamery, 24a25ets., near-by receipts
16a20ets; Cheese—Eastern Fancy Cream, 10½
a10½ ets., Western, 9½ a 10 ets; Eggs—17a
18; Cattle—\$3.50a4.25; Swine—61½a6½ ets;
Sheep and Lamb—3a4½ ets; Tobacco
Leat—Inferior, 1a\$2.50, Good Common, 3 50a
\$4.50, Middling, 5a\$7.00 Good to fine red, 7a\$9
Fancy, 10a\$12. Fancy, 10a\$12.

PHILADELPHIA — Flour — Pennsylvania, fancy, 3.70a3.75; Wheat—Pennsylvania and Southern Red, 1.01a1.02; Rye—Pennsylvania 57a5Scts.; Corn—Southern Yellow, 53a3+ cts. Onts—3la32 cts.; Butter—Stato, 2la22 cts.; Cheese—N. Y. Factory, 11a13 cts.; Eggs—Stata 17a18 cts.

## CLEVELAND'S LETTER

Accepting the Democratic Nomination for President.

Presentation of His Views on the Public Questions of the Day.

The letter of President Cleve'and, acceptdent, has been made public. Mr. Cleveland begins by saying:

"Washington, September 8, 1883. "Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Com

"Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committee Etc.:
"GENTLEMEN-In addressing to you my formal acceptance of the nomination to the Presidency of the United States, my thoughts persistent y dwelt upon the impressive relation of such-action to the American people, whose confidence is thus invivel, and to the political party to which I belong, just entering upon a contest for continued supremacy. The world does not afford a spectacle

more sublime than is furnished when millions of free and intelligent American citizens select their Chief Magistrato and bid one of their number to find the highest earthly honor and the full measure of public duty in ready submission to their will public duty in ready submission to their will.

"It follows that a candidate for this high office can never forget that when the turmoil and the strife which attend the selection of its incumbent shall be heard no more there must be in the quiet calm which follows a complete and solemn self-consecration by the people's closen President of every family and endeavor to the service of a confiding and generous nation of freemen

"These thoughts are intensified by the light of my experience in the Presidential oflice, which has soberly impressed me with the severe responsibility which it imposes, while it has quickened my love for American institutions and taught me the priceless value of the trust of my countrymen."

The Democratic platform is endorsed by the President in the following paragraph:
"The pledges contained in the p'attorm adopted by the late Convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement adopted by the late Convention of the National Democracy lead to the advancement of these objects and insure good government—the aspiration of every true American citizen and the motive for every patriotic action and effert. In the consciousness that much has been done in the direction of good government by the present administration, and submitting its re-ord to the fair inspection of my countrymen, I indorse the platform thus presented, with the determination that if I am again called to the Chief Magistracy there shall be a continuance of devoted endeavor to advance the interests of the entire country."

a free, intelligent, and virtuous people. It is only useful when within their control, and only serves them well when regulated and guided by their constant touch. It is a free Government because it guarantees to every American citizen the unrestricted personal use and enjoyment of all the reward of his toil and of all his income except what may be his fair contribution to necessary public expense. Therefore it is not only the right but the duty of a free people, in the enforcement of this guarantee, to insist that such expense should be strictly limited to the actual public needs. It seems perfectly clear that when the Government, this instrumentality created and maintained by the people to do their bidding, turns upon them and, through an utter perversion of its powers, extorts from their labor and capital tribute largely in excess of public necessities, the creature has rebelled against the creator and the masters are robbed by their servants.

"The cost of the government must continue to be met by tariff duties collected at our Custom Houses upon imported goods, and by internal revenue taxes assessed upon spirituous and mait liquors, tobacco, and oleomargarine. I supnose it is needless

and by internal revenue and asset assets, upon spirituous and mait liquors, tobacco, and oleomargarine. I suppose it is needless to explain that all these duties and assessments are added to the price of the articles upon which they are levied, and thus become a tax upon all those who buy these articles for use and consumption. I sup-

articles for use and consumption. I suppose, too, it is well understood that the effect of this tariff taxation is not limited to the consumers of important articles, but that the duties imposed upon such articles permit a corresponding increase in price to be laid upon domestic productions of the same kind, which increase, paid by all our people as consumers of home productions and entering every American home, constitutes a form of taxation as certain and as inevitable as though the amount was annually faid into the hand of the tax gatherer. These results are inseparable from the plan we have adopted for the collection of our revenue by tariff duties. They are not mentioned to discredit the system, but by way of preface to the statement that every million of dollars collected at our Custom Houses for duties upon imported articles and paid into the public Treasury represent many millions more, which, though never reaching the National Treasury, are poid by our citizens as the increased cost of domestic productions resulting from our tariff laws.

'In these circumstances, and in view of this necessary effect of the operation of our plan for raising revenue, the absolute duty of limiting the rate of tariff charges to the necessities of a frugal and economical administration of the government seems to be perfectly plain. The continuance, upon the pretext of meeting public expenditures, of such a scale of tariff taxation as draws from the substance of the people a sum largely in excess of public meets is surely something which, under a Government based upon justice, and which finds its strongth and usefulness in the faitl, and trust of the people, ought not to be to erated. While the heaviest burdens incident to the necessities of the Government are uncomplainingly borne, light burdens become grievous and intolerable when not justified by such necessities. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation.

'Anal yet this is our condition. We are annually collecting at our Custom Houses and by means of our internal revenue and by means of our internal revenue taxa-tion many millions in excess of all legiti-mate public needs. As a consequence there now remains in the National Treasury a sur-plus of more than \$130,000,000. No better evilence could be furnished that the people are exorbitantly taxed. The extent of the surperfluous burden indicated by this surplus will be better appreciated when it is suggested that such surplus alone repre-sents taxation aggregating more than \$103,-000 in a county containing 50,000 inhabi-tants."

Taxation has always been the feature of "Taxation has always been the feature of organized government the hardest to reconcile with the people's ideas of freedom and happiness. When presented in a direct form nothing will arouse popular discontent more quickly and profoundly than unjust and unnecessary taxation. Our furners, a cchanics, laborers, and all our citizens closely scan the slightest increase in the taxes pass sed upon their lands and zens closely scan the slightest increase in the taves assessed upon their lands and other property and demand good reasons for such increase. And yet they seem to be expected, in some quarters, to regard the un-necessary volume of insidious and indirect taution visited upon them by our present rate of tauriff duties with indifference, if not with fear iff duties with indifference, if not

with favor.

After further r ference to the tariff question the President says:

"We fully appreciate the importance to the country of our domestic industrial enterprises. In the rectification of existing wrongs their maintenance and prosperity should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such re fance upon present revenue arrangements as have been in should be carefully and in a friendly spirit considered. Even such reliance upon present revenue arrangements as have been invited or encouraged should be fairly and instly regarded. Abrupt and radical changes which might endanger such enterprises, and injuriously affect the interests of labor dependent upon their success and continuance, are not contemplated or intended. But we know the cost of our domestic manufactured products is increased and their price to the consumer enhanced by the duty imposed upon the raw material used in their manufacture. We know that this increased cost prevents the sale of our productions at foreign markets in competition with those countries which have the advantage of free raw material. We know that, coulined to a home market, our manufacturing operations are curtailed, their demand for labor irregular, and the rate of wages paid uncertain. We propose, therefore, to stimulate cur domestic industrial enterprises by freeing from duty the imported raw materials which, by the employment of labor, are used in our home manufloyment of labor, are used in our home manufloyment.

Infactures, thus extending the markets for their sale and permitting an increased and steady production with the allowance of abundant profits.

"True to the undeviating course of the Denocratic party, we will not neglect the interests of labor and our workingmen. In all efforts to remedy existing exils, we will furnish no excuse for the loss of employment or the reduction of the wage of honest toil. On the contrary, we propose in any adjustment of our revenue laws to concede such encouragement and advantage to the outployers of domestic labor as will easily compensate for any difference that may exist between the standard of wages which should be paid to our laboring men and the rate allowed in other countries. We propose, too, by extending the markets for our manufacturers to promote the steady employment of labor, while by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life we increase the purchasing power of the workingman's wages and add to the comforts of his home."

From the tariff question the President turns to trusts and combinations, about which he says:

"The platform adopted by the late Nation-

which he says:
"The platform adopted by the late National Convention of our party contains the following declaration:

"Judged by Democratic principles the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnece-sary taxation, trus's and combinations are permitted and fostered which, white unduly enriching the few that combine, rob the body of our cilizens by depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition."

depriving them as purchasers of the benefits of natural competition."

"Such combinations have always been condemned by the Democratic Party. The declaration of its Nutional Convention is sincerely made, and no mem er of our party will be found excusing the existence or belitting the permicious results of these devices to wrong the people. Under various names they have been punished by the common law for hundreds of years, and they have lost none of their hateful features because they have assumed the name of trusts instead of conspiracies. We believe that these trusts are the natural offspring of a market artificially restricted; that an inordinately high tariff, besides furnishing the temptation for their existence, enlarges the limit within which they may operate against the people, and thus increase the extent of their power for wrongdoing. With an unalterable hatred of all such schemes, we count the checking of their baleful operations among the good results promised by revenue reform.

"While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation our position upon the question of parangers should be so plainly

revenue retorm.

"While we cannot avoid partisan misrepresentation our position upon the question of revenue reform should be so plainly stated as to admit of no misunderstanding. We have entered upon no crusade of free trade. The reform we seek to inaugurate is predicated upon the utmost care for established industries and enterprises, a jealous regard for the interests of American labor, and a sincere desire to relieve the country from the injustice and danger of a contition which threatens evil to all the people of the land. We are dealing with no linaginary danger. Its existence has been repeatedly confessed by all political parties, and pledges of a remedy have been made on all sides."

After attacking the Republican party for its position in regard to a tariff bill, and asserting that the National Republican platform offers the people free tobacco and free whisky, the President concludes as follows:

"With firm faith in the intelligence and

"With firm faith in the intentigence and patriotism of our countrymen, and relying upon the conviction that misrepresentation will not influence them, prejudice will not cloud their understanding, and that menaes will not intimidate them, let us urge the people's interest and public duty for the vindication of our attempt to inaugurate a righteous and beneficent reform.
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Miss Juliot Corson, who has been trying to make cooking popular with young ladies of this country, is a hopeless invalid.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Oscar Wilde has made a success of his fairy stories, but he has totally failed to popularize knee breeches and long hair.

The rumor that Mr. Vanderbilt has leased Mme. Patti's castle in Wales has not been confirmed, but is probably founded on fact. Joseph Pulitzer, who went abroad under the care of his physiciens, is now in London. His sight has not been restored, and, it is said, is not likely to be.

Two adjoining rooms at the Grand Union Hotel, Sarntoga, were occupied, one by Sam Small, the other by Colonel Robert G. Inger-soll, who is not an evangelist. The latest musical prodigy is a Russian

The Marquis of Salisbury has presented his second son with the family living, worth ten thousand dollars a year. The young man was not able to make a living for himself. Lester W. Michney, of Fair Haven, Ct., died on Wednesday at the age of eighty. He had been a sexton for twenty years, and had dug three thousand graves for other

by the escapades of sundry other Will Carle tons who claim to be he. "They make me tired," says Mr. Carleton, not altogether

The tallest man in Penusylvania is George R. Kersey, of Elizabethtown, Lancaster county. He is twenty-two years old, is seven feet tall, and is employed as a stationary Twenty years ago Josiah P. Griswold left Medison, Conn., with only \$2.80 in his pos-ession. He returned to that place last week a private car. He now lives in Topeka, Can., and is very wealthy.

Mrs. Sarah Heald, of Chester, N. H , a Mrs. Saran head, of chester, wildow, Stayens of age, mowed and put into her barn this summer one-half ton of hay, for the last five years she has cut her own firewood, and her barn is the best kept in the neighborhool.

It is asserted that the enthusiasm of th It is asserted that the enthusiasm of the present Emperor of Germany regarding Wagner's music is wholly political. This is utiless so. He probably thinks he could rout the whole French army by having his bands play Wagnerian airs.

Mrs. Rebecca Snyder, who was one hundred and three years old last July, attended a farmers' picuie at Deckertown, N. J., on Saturday, and danced a reel with the oldest man present. She was born, and for many years lived in Newark, but is now making her home with her daughter in Deckertown. Chas. H. Spurgeon, London's famous "Inwn Anabaptist views while a youth that be eclined to take the advice of his own rela

FAILED TO NOTE THE SIGNAL.

And Nine Dead Miners Were Taken Out of the Tunnel.

At Wicke's Tunnel, Butte, Mon., a premature explosion took place, killing nine men and wounding several others. Those killed are Wm. Vale. Mike Walsh, Thomas Paterson, Frank Anderson, Dan Walker, Thomas Pea son, James Miller, John Sunbery and George There were about thirty men working in

each end of the new tunnel, with a wall of but a few feet of rock between them to be re-

move<sup>3</sup> in order to let daylight through the mountain for the first time. The gang at one end of the tunnel finished putting in a scries of heavy blasts shortly after 6 A. M. and signalled the gang working at the other face only a feet away through the rock to ascertain if they had their blasts ready to set off ane sgnal was misunders'ood in some manner, and the men who were signalled to continued their work. They also were putting in heavy blasts. The men at this end it a fuse connecting the blast, composed of twenty kegs of powder. The explosion was terrific, and set off the blasts that were being put in at the other side, causing an almost simultaneous explosion of a terrific character.

nine in number, only three came out of the number. The news was wir-d to Helena and

# VETERANS KILLED

A Grand Army Train Smashed to Pieces.

Seven Persons Killed, Over Twenty Wounded. Most of the Sufferers Injured After They Had Left

Near Rittmans, a station on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio road, twenty miles west of Akron, Ohio, a Grand Army of the Republic excursion train was run into by a freight. Seven persons were killed and about twenty-five wounded, a number of them fatally. The names of the unfortunates

Dead .- Barney Bolinger, Galion, engine

reight train. Samuel Bryce, Youngstown. Wm. Cochrane, Caledonia, brakeman, Miss Mary Given, Cantield. John Shook, Youngstown.

Miss Ina Tucker, Austentown. Unknown lady died on way to Youngs town, probably Mrs. Wilson.

Injured.—Mrs. J. L. Botsford, Youngstown; legs badly cut.
Mrs. D. Callahan, Youngstown; injured in breast. Mrs. J. D. Cesna; injured in legs and side. Chris Dieble, Youngstown; injured about

ead.
G. Gerhardt, Galion, fireman; face cut.
Chas. Hogle, Youngstown; leg broken.
Mrs. Hughes, Berlin Centre; injured ide. Mr. Jones, Youngstown, injured in side

Mrs. Vones, Youngstown, Injured in Side and foot crushed. Mrs. Wm. Ludt, Youngstown; leg broken. Mrs. Hugh Manchestor, Canfield; both legs broken. Miss Sarah Marvin, Youngstown; injured

nternally.
Thos. Marvin, Youngstown; both legs rushed.
Daniel McFadden, Youngstown; seriously eut in back.

Mrs. McFarland, Cortsville; bruised and

Ed. Neff, Austentown; head badly but.

J. Neff, Austentown; injured about head L. Nichols, New Lisbon; cuts on legs head und breast. J. P. Snyder, Austentown; serious interna

njuries.
Mrs. Wilson, Sharon, Pa.; seriously hurt on back and hips; will die.

Mrs. Alfred Wilt n, Youngstown; serious Mrs. Alfred Wilt n, Youngstown; serious internal injuries.

The excursion train was section 4 of train No. 5, west bound, on the New York, Penn sylvania and Ohio road, filed with families and members of Todd Post, G. A. R., of Youngstown, about seven hundred in all, bound for the National Encampment at Columbus. Just this side of Rittman is a steep grade, which the train was descending when a connecting rod on the engine broke and

Following closely after the extursion train was freight train No. 37, running at a high rate of speed.

A flagman was sent back to warn the freight, but it had already started down the grade and the engineer had only time to reverse his engine and jump when his train crashed into the rear coach of the passeager train, never stopping till it had ploughed its way through three coaches, throwing them squarely on top of the engine and sendin; their fragments in every direction.

The passeagers in the last coach saw the approaching freight and most of them had time to jump. The engineer of the freight jumped, as did his freman. The latter escaped with but slight injuries, but the engineer struck the embankment alongside the track, bounded back under the wheels and was crushed into a shapeless mass. Brakeman W. E. Gockran, of the freight, jumped likewise, and he, too, was burled back and ground under the wheels, his lifeless body being soon after taken from the debris. In the third coach from the rear of the passenger train two Grand Arny men, Samuel Bryce and John Shook, were instantly killed, their blood spattering over their comrades seated near them, while the latter were thrown in a heap, many of them with broken limbs and gash d heads. The passengers in the other coaches nearly all succeeded in getting out of the cars before the crash came, but as they burried down the embankment the wrecked coaches relied down up them but as they hurried down the embankme the wrecked coaches rolled down u on the injuring twenty-five others more or ke

The officers of the road were at once notified and a wrecking train was immediately despatched with a railroad crew and physicians, and other surgeons were incred to help the wounded from Wadsworth, four miles cast of the wreck, and Seville and Rittman. Some of the wounded were taken to Wadsworth and others were cared for on the ground, cots being improvised from blankets which the veterans had brought along, the majority of them having prepared to go into camp at Columbus.

majority of them having prepared to go into camp at Columbus.

Two lady passengers, Miss Ina Tucker, of Austentown, a suburb of Youngstown, had a leg cut off and died a few minutes after being taken out of the wreck. Mrs. Given, of Canfield, another suburb, also died at nine o'clock this evening

STRUCK A CIRCUS TRAIN. A Crash on the Little Miami Road-

Four Killed and Many Hurt. Sunday morning, between three and four o'clock, a Cincinnati bound freight train, heavily laden, dashed at full speed into the John Robinson circus train, which was standing at Corwin Station, fffty-one miles ortheast from Cincinnati on the Little Miami. The caboose at the rear of the circus train was split in two, and the four sleepers curred to the animals or the circus property which were in the long train ahead of the sleepers. Four men were killed and eighteen men who were wounded, and of these all were canvas men except Andy Smith, who was a confortionist. Smith is mortally wounded, and, strange to relate, the injuries

were canvas men except thiny sinta, who was a confortionist. Smith is mortally wounded, and, strange to relate, the injuries to the other seventeen wounded are all trifling. Eight of the wounded are here and ten are at Morrow, forty miles northeast of here. The killed are:

John Churchill, of Starke, Mo.; Ben. Cisley, Grafton, W. Va.; Frank Smith, Richmond, Ind.; Jack Lacey, Chicago. The injured are, mortally: Andy Smith, Fotersburg, Ill. Slightly injured: Wm. Edwards, Newark, O.; B. Brown, Holliday's Cove, W. Va.; John Melt, Cincinnati, Frank Larkin, Jackson, Tenn.; Wm. Whalen, no home, Elmore Fairbanks, Coolville, Ohio; David Harrison, Delaware, Ky.; Wm. Honkins, Franklin, W. Va.; John Gardiner, Martin county, Ind.; George Williams, Princeton, Ind.; Albert McCarthy, Tipton, Ind.; Saml. Wisse, Level Valley, W. Va.; Louis Butler, in, Ky.; Frank Moncrieff, Mo.; Ed. To. ouisville, Ky.; Dick Dom, Mount Stering, Ky.; George Powell, Beverly, Ohio. The circus train had stoppe! at Corwin to take water for the engine. The circus had shown and was on its way to the town of Morrow, where it was billed to show on Monday. The engineer of the freight train says he did not see any light on the rear car of the circus train.

## CONVICTIONS OF MORMONS.

The Number of Cases of Violation of Law Proven in Utah Territory. In respo se to a resolution recently intro-

duced in the House of Representatives by Rogers, of Arkansas, calling on Attorney numb r of convictions made for the offenses numb r of convictions made for the offenses of polygamy, adultery and unlawful colabitation in Utah under the various laws passed by Congress. United States District Attorney Peers has just forwarded to Washington the following figures: Total convictions for polygamy under the laws of 1892 and 1882, 16: total convictions for unitwful colabitation under the laws of 1893, 497; total convictions for adultery under the laws of 1864, 8; total convictions for fornication under the laws of 1874, 8. The total lines and costs collected to date for violation of these laws amount to \$44,000,

### AUGUSTA SUBMERGED.

The Worst Flood in the History of the City-From Three to Fifteen Feet of Water in Many

The worst flood known in the history of

Augusta, Ga., has just subsided. The river began rising ominously Friday, and at 11 o'clock Saturday reached 28 feet 5 inches. At this point it began falling, and went down to 21 feet by Sunday noon. This filled the people with a sense of security, all idea of a flood was generally abandoned and the citizens retired on Sunday night not generally apprised of the fact that at 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon a second rise had set in. This was the most rapid rise ever known in the history of the river, the guage at the bridge showing the rise between 7 P. M. and 1 A. M. Sunday night of five feet one inch, or over fifteen inches an hour. From four to six inches is considered a rapid rise. After 1 o'clock the rise confinued at the rate of ten inches an hour, and by daylight had flooded the lower portions of the city, and the people were awakened by the running in on them. This occurred in many instances before daylight, and the unexpected rise, combined with the darkness,

aused a great fear among them. Awakened from sleep to find the water in their houses and everything in darkness, they did not know wliether daylight was one or six hours away and were panic-stricken. The policemen and early morning rescuers were greeted with wild screams from submerged houses and until daylight came and with it assurance of rescue the unnic was merged houses and until daylight came and with it assurance of rescue the panic was complete. This, however, was confined to a area, embracing the upper eastern portion of the city on the river front, the most serious point being a square of mill operatives' houses in a particularly low section. All the inmates were rescued, however, without injury and taken to points of safety.

The river rose rapidly all day Monday and Monday night, reaching a maximum of 39 feet 1 inch at 1 o'clock fuesday morning, which is the highest point on record. The whole sitk from the first level of the canal

which is the highest point on record. The whole city, from the first level of the canal to the river, was completely submerged, the water varying from three to fifteen feet in

depth.

Private residences and stores in all parts of the city were flooded, very few first floors escaping water damage. The Chronicle building, located on broad street, one of the

escaping water damage. The Chronicle building, located on broad street, one of the highest sections of the city, had the first floor flooded. In the press-room the employees were up to their knees in water and it was only with great effort that it was kept out of the engine-room long enough to run the presses to get out the morning's edition of the Chronicle. The high water precluded the service of boys and one of the editors of the Chronicle had to wade between the Chronicle office and the Western Union office in water breast-high to send and receive Associated Press despatches.

To give an idea of the extent of the flood it is only necessary to state that river steamboats could have easily navigated many of the streets. The Mississippi river in its angriest nood never looked more dangerous than the floods that rushed through our streets. The erops on the lowlands along the Savannah river have been utterly destroyed, and the loss to planters must be very great. In the freshet of 1840, the severest ever known, the water did not reach its present height by fifteen inches. There is considerable distress in portions of the city where people were compelled to seek refuge in second stories and were cut off from food supplies by the water.

The water commenced receding slowly

second stories and were cut off from food supplies by the water.

The water commenced receding slowly about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning and at 6 there had been a fall of three inches. On account of the extent of the flood and the large territory covered the waters have receded so slowly all day that boats have been in general use. As to the full extent of damage to property no accurate estimate can be given. Bridges and fences are washed away on every hand and the canal is injured considerably, two breaks in the banks being reported. The foot-bridge over the Savannah river from Augusta to Hamburg, S. C., had a large portion of it washed away. No trains have arrived or departed for about forty-eight hours. Only one or two deaths are reported.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate. 197TH DAY. -The Chineses exclusion bill was again under consideration. After con-siderable debate and effort on the part of Mr. Sherman to secure delay, the Senate proceeded to vote on the passage of the bill, and the vote was unanimous—yeas 37, nays none, lacking two votes of a quorum. It was then agreed that a vote should be taken on the bill the following day.

198TH DAY.—In the Senate the Chinese ex-

clusion bill was again under consideration. Mr. Gorman moved to refer the bill to the committee on foreign relations. This was defeated—ayes 19, nays 20—and the bill was then passed—ayes 37, nays 3. Pending a motion to reconsider this vote, the Senate

adjourned.

1907H DAY.—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

2007H DAY.—During consideration of the 200TH DAY.—During consideration of the Chinese question, there was a sharp passage of personalities between Senators Morgan, of Alabama, and Mitchell, of Oregon, Senators Evarts, Sherman, George and Wilson, of Iowa, spoke in favor of Mr. Biair's motion to r. consider the vote by which the Chinese expulsion bill was passed. The Senate did not reach a vote on the motion. not reach a vote on the motion.

2018T DAY.—Mr. Sherman, from the finance committee, reported a bill to declare unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production. House bill to pay what is known as the Fourth-of-July Claims was passed. Mr. Stewart addressed the Senate in advocacy of the Chinese exclusion bill.

197TH DAY.—There was a sharp passage of personalities between Messrs. Brumm and Scott, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott concluded his speech on the retalintion bill, and Mr. McCreary gave notice that he would call the previous question on the bill the following day.

198TH DAY.—The entire session was spent.

lowing day.

1957H DAY.—The entire session was spent in debate on the retaliation bill.

1907H DAY.—The House, after a spirited debate, passed the retaliation bill by a vote of yeas 174, nays 4.

2007H DAY.—During the consideration of the sundry civil service appropriation bill, in Bacon of New York, made a vigorous speech in denunciation of the cotton bagging

SHOT BY A MOB.

Seven Negroes Killed At An Alabama Camp Meeting, In Henry county, in the extreme southeastern portion of Alabama, a camp meeting was beld last week. The meeting was held at a negro church near the residence of a white man named Milburn. attending the meeting obtained drinking

attending the meeting obtained drinking water at Milburn's well. On Thurslay the water in the well was getting very low and Milburn took the bucket away.

One negro attempted to enter the house to get the bucket and was shot in the neck by Silburn. That night about one hundred negroes surrounded Milburn's house and called upon him to come our, which he refused to do. They then fired several shots through the door, without doing any damage. The following night a mob of masked men, supposed to have been Milburn's friends, went to the camp meeting and shot down seven of the negroes. The negroes offered to resistance, but scattered in every direction when the shooting began. No arrests have so far been made. so far been made.

## RUN DOWN AT SEA.

The three-masted schooner Katie Lawson, of Bangor, Me., loaded with lumber for Atlan tic City, N. J., was run into by an unknown schooner off Barnegat. Her bow was stove in and her mizzenmast and her bowspris